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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/695,846	10/29/2003	Sean Philpott	454311-2220.2	7869
20999	7590	07/17/2006	EXAMINER	
FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG 745 FIFTH AVENUE- 10TH FL. NEW YORK, NY 10151			HUMPHREY, LOUISE WANG ZHIYING	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1648	

DATE MAILED: 07/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is in response to the preliminary amendment filed on 29 October 2003. Claims 1-19 have been canceled. Claims 54-110 have been newly added. Claims 20-110 are pending.

Election/Restrictions

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 20-29, drawn to a method comprising determining the sequence of an HIV envelope gene V3 region, classified in class 435, subclass 6.
- II. Claims 30-32 and 54-110, drawn to a method comprising determining the ratio of HIV using the CXCR4 co-receptor to HIV using the CCR5 co-receptor, classified in class 435, subclass 4.
- III. Claims 33-50, drawn to a method comprising a fusion assay, classified in class 435, subclass 7.2.
- IV. Claims 51-53, drawn to a composition comprising one or more cells comprising an HIV Tat-activatable reporter gene construct, an HIV envelope gene variant cloned from an infected patient, a constitutively active *tat* gene, and an HIV envelope-compatible co-receptor, classified in class 435, subclass 4.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

Inventions I-III are directed to different processes. The inventions are distinct if the inventions have a materially different design, mode of operation, function, or effect.

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See MPEP § 806.05(j). In the instant case, the methods of Group I-III involve different diagnostic procedures and reagents and test different cell properties.

Inventions IV and II are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product. See MPEP § 806.05(h). In the instant case, the composition can be used for a different process such as a screening assay for Tat inhibitors or aptamers.

Because these inventions are independent or distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art because of their recognized divergent subject matter, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

This application contains claims directed to the following patentably distinct species:

(A) source of patient sample:

- (1) peripheral blood;
- (2) genital secretion;
- (3) cerebrospinal fluid;

(B) antiretroviral therapy

- (4) claim 89;
- (5) claim 90;

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(6) claim 91;

(7) claim 92.

The species are independent or distinct because their structures, functions, and modes of action are different; thus, each represents a patentably distinct subject matter. Furthermore, the examination of these species would require different searches in the scientific literature, which would not be coextensive. As such, it would be burdensome to search these species together.

Applicant is required under 35 U.S.C. §121 to elect a single disclosed species from each of the two genera (A) and (B) for prosecution on the merits to which the claims shall be restricted if no generic claim is finally held to be allowable.

Applicant is advised that a reply to this requirement must include an identification of the species that is elected consonant with this requirement, and a listing of all claims readable thereon, including any claims subsequently added. An argument that a claim is allowable or that all claims are generic is considered nonresponsive unless accompanied by an election.

Upon the allowance of a generic claim, applicant will be entitled to consideration of claims to additional species which depend from or otherwise require all the limitations of an allowable generic claim as provided by 37 CFR 1.141. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which are readable upon the elected species. MPEP §809.02(a).

Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include (i) an election of a species or invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143) and (ii) identification of the claims encompassing the elected invention.

The election of an invention or species may be made with or without traverse. To reserve a right to petition, the election must be made with traverse. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election shall be treated as an election without traverse.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the inventions or species are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the inventions or species to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) of the other invention.

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Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Contact Information

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Louise Humphrey, Ph.D. whose telephone number is 571-272-5543. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 9:30 am - 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bruce Campbell can be reached on 571-272-0974. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.


Louise Humphrey, Ph.D.
24 June 2006


JEFFREY S. PARKIN, PH.D.
JULY EXAMINER